AN

ANSWER

TOA

Printed Letter,

Said to be Written by

Mr. LESLEY:

AGAINST

Alterations or Additions to the LITURGY of the CHURCH of ENGLAND.

In a Letter to a Friend.



LONDON,

Printed by H. P. for J. MORPHEW, near Stationers-Hall. MDCCXVIII.

(Price Four-Pence.)

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firation depends AcnO Tedition below the

Printed Letter, &c.

Secondly. The Author of the Letter putting I_{A} and the Halms of the Edward of I_{C}



HAVE perused the Printed Letter you sent me, which bears the Name of Mr. Lesley; But I can by no means allow my self to believe him the Author of it for

many Reasons : nombat and odd bollerginers

Tradition in general, without distinguishing between the Traditions of the Illuminated Fathers of the sirst Ages of pure Cristianity, and those of the subsequent Ages, after Illumination failed, by the Lives of Christians becoming worse than those of their Predecessors; and so they first became less, and then afterward not at all, susceptive of such Illuminations. Now Mr. Lesley can not be Author of this Letter, for in that Admirable Book which he wrote against Atheists and Deists, he brings his A 2

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Proof, nay his Demonstration, of the Truth of Christianity, from Matters of Fact, which neither are nor can be conveyed down to us, otherwise than by Tradition. So that if this Letter were his, it were a giving up that clear Demonstration of the Truth of Christianity, which GOD blessed him with, and enabled him to make, because without Tradition it is no Demonstration at all; Nay, and his Demonstration depends upon Tradition below the Æra of the Charismata, even from the Beginning down to our days, and upon the Faith-

fulness of the Conveyers.

Secondly, The Author of the Letter puts the Traditions of the Elders of Jews, upon a level with the Tradition of the Illuminated Fathers of the Christian Church: Whereas the Traditions of the Jewish Elders, were meerly human, and to far were the Elders from being Illuminated, by GOD's Holy Spirit, that they transgressed the Commandment of GOD, by their Traditions, and made the Commandment of GOD of none effect, as our Bleffed LORD plainly, and roundly, tells them in St. Matth. xv. at the beginning. Yet the Author of the Letter, fays, that the Christian Traditions, which include those of the Illuminated Fathers are no better than these; nay, and pretends to prove it too, because these wicked Jewish Traditions were imposed by the Authority of the Jewish Church. Now Mr. Lefly cannot be prefumed to write so ignorantly and inconclusively as this. Just as if one

one should say, he saw a Man drunk, and it was with drinking of Wine he became for therefore no Man must drink any Wine for the future. This is an odd way of Reasoning, because the Jews emposed wicked Traditions contray to GOD's Commandments, and that the Papists shew as great a Regard for the Traditions of the later Unilluminated Ages, as they shew for those of the purer, first, and Illuminated Ones; therefore we must have no Regard at all to any manner of Tradition whatfoever : Strange Reafoning indeed !

Thirdly, Mr. Lefley has too much Knowledge and Judgment not to know, what the Author of the Letter, it feems, is totally ignorant of; That we believe the Holy Scriptures themselves from Tradition; nor have they any other Authority ad extra, from without, but Tradition: And therefore if we deny all Tradition, as this ignorant Author doth, we deny the Holy Scriptures. Indeed they have not their Internal Authority from any thing that is without, and feveral Individuals may each be fully satisfied from the Inward Testimony and Evidence of the Holy Spirit of GOD, that they are the Written Word of GOD; but this Testimony and Evidence, tho' it can be declared by these Individuals, that they have it, and that they do reasonably rely upon it, yet it cannot be Communicated, that is, none of them can afford to any one that hath not the Internal Evidence, this Testimony or Evidence it self; and therefore, Tradition is the only External And therefore, I am apt to think that some of those Sectarians or Hereticks whom GOD enabled Mr. Lesley to Confute, hath forged this Letter in his Name, for he cannot be presumed to be ignorant of these things, nor to Argue so Cantingly, so Inconclusively, nor so Contrary to what himself hath publickly sent into the World by the Press.

FURTHER, Mr. Lesley is too good a Textuary not to know what St. Paul saith, 2 Thes. ii. 15. Brethren, stand fast, and hold the TRADITIONS which ye have been taught, whether by Word or our Epistle. Which shews that St. Paul had taught them several Things by Word, which was not committed to Writing, and which yet they were to hold; and these Things are not otherwise to be known

by us, but by Tradition.

BUT that I may not be mistaken in pleading for Tradition, I do declare that I neither am a Papist, nor can I approve of their Fondness of all Tradition received or imposed by their Church, nor indeed of any Tradition, but such as we have well attested to have been received, as Apostolical, by the Illuminated Fathers; nor do I value any subsequent Tradition farther, than as it is an Evidence of the former; nor do I value the single Sentiments of any particular Father, if he was alone in it. But there are two Rules, which are Golden ones, by which, I think, we ought to judge of all Things; The one

is that of Vincentius Livinensis Quod Ubique, semper, & ab Omnibus, &c. What was every where, always, and by all believed, ought to be by us believed also. And the other Rule is, That what we cannot say when it began, that we must conclude to have been from the beginning. Now if Tradition be inclosed, guarded, and explained by these two noble Rules, then, I think, it is impossible to be led into Error by it.

AND here I am bold to challenge the Author of the Letter, or any one else who will undertake his Cause, to shew any one Article of Faith, any one Mode of Worship, any one Principle of Government, Asserted by the Illuminated Fathers, or practised by them, when these two Golden Rules are applyed, which runs counter to the Holy Scriptures, or is Heretical, or Sinful, or unsit to be believed

have attempted that of Infant Batchelingrano.

well, that the Standard of our English Reformation is, Primitive Doctrine, Discipline, Wor-ship, and Government. And he also cannot but know, that we have not yet come up to our Standard, and therefore we ought by all lawful means to get up to it, as soon as we can. But the Author of the Letter is for our sitting down upon our Lees, and against ever attempting to come up to it: Which shews that the Author is either a Sectarian, or a Jesuit in Masquerade. For the Papists have often Objected to us our having discharged several

veral Primitive Usages; and they have made very many Converts of the Sons of the Church of England, for want of them; which it is not probable they could have made, had we kept to our Rule, and come up to the Standard of

our own Reformation. shadened from sw talt

Fiftbly, Mr. Lefley knows very well, That the Church of England holds several Things as Effential and Necessary, for which we have no positive Command in Holy Writ; Such as First, Infant Baptism; Now tho' it be true that there are feveral Texts of Holy Scripture, which we are facisfied ought to be Interpreted in Favour of Infant Baptism, yet if we had not the Universal Practice of the whole Catholick Church, which we know only by Tradition, to bear us out in this Thing; we should very reasonably have thought him very bold and impudent, who, at this time of day, would have attempted that of Infant Baptism. Therefore, This is founded upon the Unprescribed Practice of the Primo-Primitive Fathers, handed and conveyed down to us Uninterruptedly by Tradition, I fay, Unprescribed, by which I mean, that there is no politive Command for it in the Holy Scriptures : Not, indeed, any Text clear enough for it, without Tradition. And if I shall be told, that there is an Analogy between Circumcifion and Baptism; and that, fince Children under the Law were Circumcifed, Children under the Gospel ought to be Baptized: I acknowledge that there is fome Force in this; now that by Tradition

we are fure the Early Fathers practifed it; but, without this Tradition, this Argument would have indeed bid fair to prove Male Children should be Baptized; but, by the same Rule, would exclude all Female Children from this Sacrament: So that this is plain.

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2. We have no positive Command in Holy Scripture, for the Change of the Jewish Sabbath into that of the Lord's Day; and therefore our Observation of the Lord's Day, and not of the Fewish Sabbath is founded upon Tradition only. For, as in the former of Infant Baptism, although there are some few Texts in Holy Writ, which seem to favour the Celebration of the First Day of the Week, as the Lord's Day; now that we are fure, by Tradition, that this was the Practice of the Holy Apolles, and Primitive Christians; yet, without this Tradition, It could hardly ever have enter'd into the Head of any Man to think, that the Obligation of keeping the Jewish Sabbath was discharg'd; however, it might have been thought proper to keep the First Day of the Week Holy, as the weekly Easter. Nor could that Calvinistick Notion of the Morality of the Fourth Commandment, ever have been thought of, if Tradition had not first assur'd us, that the Primitive Christians look'd upon themselves to be Oblig'd to keep the First Day of the Week Holy; and that the Obligation of keeping the Jewish Sabbath, did cease with their Law.

3. Episcopacy is confirm'd to us by Tradition: And the Texts in Holy Writ, which now we are sure ought to be Interpreted in Favour of it, (as they were by the Illuminated Fathers) would have been less clear and binding, if that Government had not been in the Church from the Beginning, which we are assured it

was, by Tradition

4. Without Tradition, we might probably have been very much divided about who ought to recieve the Holy Eucharift; For CHRIST gave it only to Church-men; and if St. Paul has made it Clearer, that others, besides Church-men, should be allowed to recieve it, yet there is no Mention made in all the New Testament, of any Woman's Recieving it; far less is there any Command to Communicate Women by it. But Tradition affures us, that they were admitted to that Heavenly Feast, as well as the Men: And therefore the Women ought to be fond of Tradition, for it is That alone that affures us they should be admitted, while Infants, to Baptism, or, when grown up, to the Holy Eucharist.

Sixthly, Mr. Lefley very well knows that we have not the Word Trinity, nor Sacrament, nor the very Articles of our Creeds, set down in Holy Writ expressly, or just as we have them; norhave we any Scripture Rule to assure us, how many Things are Absolutely and Indispensably necessary to Salvation: And yet he knows also, that all these Things are founded in the Holy Scriptures so sufficiently, that, with the Help

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of the Apostolical and other Primo-Primitive Fathers, no reasonable Man can have any doubt about them: Therefore, the Author of the Letter doth Mr. Lesley a manifest Injury, when he saith, in his Name, That, because "Our "Saviour lest no Form for the Consecration of the Elements in the Holy Eucharist, therefore all Forms are Indisferent: For so the Conclusion must run, if he subsumes from his own Premises; or, as he expressly saith, That it is equal, whether they be Consecrated by the Form of our present Liturgy, or that of Edward VI. First Liturgy, or (according to his Reasoning) by any other Form.

SURELY, Mr. Lefley knows better, for he knows that in the Holy Sacrament, there must be the Instituted Matter, and there must be a Proper Essential Form also, of Consecration; and although different Churches might Lawfully use different Words, whereby to express the same Thing, yet, if the same Thing is not express'd, that Form, which doth not express it, is deficient: For the Variety of Forms of Creeds, and of Confecrating the Holy Eucharist, which were in Use in the Primo-Primitive Times, did all, nevertheless, agree in Substance; and this was one very Visible Effect of Illumination, that their different Expressions notwithstanding, they never did differ in the Substance, either of Creeds, or of Forms of Consecration.

BUT farther, Since it is allowed by the Author of the Letter, that our Blessed Saviour

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did not prescribe a Form of Consecration; and yet that from the Nature of the Sacrament it is certain, That every Form which could be thought of, could not be proper nor effectual; This proves 1st, That the Appointing a Form tho' absolutely necessary, was left to the Holy Apostles; and it were very wrong to imagine, that they did not take Care to make a Form, and to enjoyn it in Substance, 2dly, It proves that several Essential Things, especially Usages, are not to be found in Holy Writ. From whence then can we reasonably hope to know them, but from the Practice of the Illuminated Fathers: And we have no way left us, whereby to know what was in Fact their Practice, (as Mr. Lefley reasons against the Deist) but by Tradition. 3dly, This proves, that, when we come to know what was the Practice of the Holy Apostles, which we do by the Testimony of the Apostolical Fathers, handed down to us by Tradition, we are not left at Liberty to practife otherwife: for it is very bold in any Modern, after 1500 Years, to pretend to Innovate upon the Universal Practice of the whole Catholick Church from the Beginning.

NOW as to the Disputed Forms of Consecration, let any reasonable Body Judge, whether the Unprimitive Form, in our present Liturgy, or One or other of the Primitive Forms, which are attested by the Fathers, to be Apostolical, be most proper and sit for our Imitation; especially, since there are several

very Material and Effential Differences between theirs and ours.

AS First, the Fathers always mixed Water with the Wine in the Eucharistic Cup; and they tell us our Bleffed LORD and his Apostles did so; and we have an Account of this Mixture, before the Canon of the New Testament was fixed. And Justin Martyr faith άρτος πεσσφερέται, και οίνος, και ύδωρ, Bread is brought forth, and Wine and Water. And we have an Account of two Contrary Sects, each of which mangled and impaired the Holy Eucharist, in some of its Essential Matter; the One was the Armenians, who maintain'd that it was not Lawful to mix Water with the Wine; and the Other was the Hydroparastata, who maintain'd, that there ought to be no Wine, but only Water alone, made use of in the Eucharistic Cup: They two divided the Matter of the Cup between them, but the Orthodox made use of both. Nor can it well be accounted for, how any Set of Men cou'd stumble upon fuch an Errour, as the making Use of Water alone, unless Water had been from the Beginning, always allowed to be a Part of the Instituted Matter of the Euchariflick Cup. They were however both Condemned; and the Orthodox, who made use of both Wine and Water, did believe, that both were Instituted by CHRIST, who adopted one of the Cups made use of by the Jews after the Passover, to be the Cup of his most precious Blood; and there was no such Thing known

known amongst the Jews, as an Unmixed Cup upon that Occasion. And the Fathers also thought this Mixture was substituted to represent the Water and Blood, which issued out of our Blessed Saviour's Side, when it was pierced with the Launce.

On the other hand, our present Liturgy orders no such Mixture; the Substitution, the Practice of the Holy Apostles, the Practice of the whole Catholick Church, Eastern and Western, and the Practice of our own First Resor-

mers notwithstanding.

Secondly. In the Earliest Christian Liturgies which are extant, we find that the Holy Eucharift was then, and It still continueth to be, look'd upon to be a proper Sacrifice: The Latine Church looks upon it as such, and so doth the Greek Church, and so doth the Generality of our Great English Divines; and Mr. Lesley, in particular, hath written a Preface to a Book, the Subject of which is, that the Holy Eucharist is a proper Sacrifice; and therefore I doubt not but he is of the same Opinion still. Now if it is a proper Sacrifice, it ought to be Offer'd as such, before it be Consumed; before it be Eaten and Drank, else it is very ridiculous to call it a Sacrifice; for fince the World began, there never was any Sort of Proper Sacrifice first Consum'd, and then Offer'd. Amongst the Jews their Priests would have thought that Man mad, or prophane, who would have desir'd any of them to offer up what they had first eaten or drank, as a Sacrifice

better Notion of a Sacrifice than this; and as the whole Catholick Church hath ever believ'd it to be a Sacrifice, so it hath always been offer'd up, before it was Consum'd; except amongst us, and that only since Calvin found Ways and Means, by his two Emissaries, Bucer and Peter Martyr, to have the Oblation Prayer thrown out of its proper Place, and put, most Unprimitively, Improperly, and Inconsistently with the Nature of a Sacrifice, where it now stands, which is after Distribution; and there it was Undoubtedly six'd, to defeat the Notion of a Proper Sacrifice.

Thirdly, By all the most Early Liturgies, it is apparent, that they did not think the Confecration perfect nor finish'd, untill they had first invok'd the FATHER to send down the HOLY GHOST upon the Sacred Symbols, that He might make them the Body and Blood of CHRIST to all the Recievers, for all the Divine Purposes of the Institution.

Their Method was, and that of the Greek Church still is, this. First, the People, or one representing the People, offer'd to the Priest the Materials for the Sacrifice, as a Quit-rent due to Almighty GOD for his Infinite Bounty to them, in bestowing upon them all they had, or could enjoy. And this the Greeks call a First Oblation, tho' it is but a Lay one: Then the Priest placed the Elements upon the Altar, with profound Reverence: This is a Priestly Dedication of them, for the Sacred

cred Service; and this by the Greeks is called a 2d. Oblation: But neither this nor the First is a Sacrifice. Then the Priest pronounced over them the Words of Institution, and imitated the Actions of our Bleffed LORD by which they became Confecrated, as far as is in the Power of Man to do, by Commission; and then they were offer'd up in Sacrifice to GOD the FATHER, as Commemorative of, and in Union with, the One Great Sacrifice, once offer'd by JESUS CHRIST of himself upon the Cross: And this is the Proper Oblation, and Sacrifice, called by the Greeks the 3d. Oblation, which was attended with a proper Sacrificial Prayer, begging of GOD the FATHER, that he would please to do what none but he can do, to fend down the HOLY GHOST upon the Offer'd Sarifice, that the Sacred, and now, in part, Confecrated Symbols, might, by his Effectual Operation, become, Verily and Indeed, the Precious Body and Blood of CHRIST, tothe Recievers. And then they look'd upon the Holy Eucharist as fully Consecrated, and Energetical, for all the Divine Purpoles of the Institution. But they never pretended to offer it, after the Proper Oblation Prayer with the Invacation was over. Which, in other Words, is this. That by the Words of institution, and the Imitation of the Actions of our Bleffed Saviour, the Sacred Symbols become a Sacrifice proper, being then the Sacrament of his Body broken, and of his Blood shed. Then the

the Priest begins the Proper Oblation of this Sacrifice, which is so called in the following Sacrificial Prayer, wherein GOD the FA-THER is invoked to fend down the HOLY GHOST upon the offered Sacrifice, That it may become the Lively Energetical Body and Blood of CHRIST to all Receivers, for all the Divine Purpofes of the Institution: Particularly, That GOD the FATHER may be thereby Propitiated for the whole Catholick Church, the whole Communion of Saints, Living and Departed, for the fake of, and in Union with, the One Great Sacrifice, once Offered by CHRIST himself; of himself, upon the Cross. And, in the Clementine Liturgy, this Oblation of the Sacrifice, is one continued Act of Prayer and Oblation, without a Break. And, as a Return to this Prayer, there is a presumed Descent or Advent of the HOLY GHOST upon the Sacrifice: And after that there is no farther Oblation of it; nor is there any Occasion for any farther Oblation of it: And then follows the Diffribution.

BUT; in our present Liturgy, there is no Invocation of the FATHER for the Descent of the HOLY GHOST, no Proper Sacrifice, and consequently our present Office is deficient, both in Matter and Form: If the Primitive Fathers, who not only lived near the Beginning, at the Fountain-Head, and consequently must know best, what was the Aposter Practice; but that were also Illuminated

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by the HOLY GHOST, and so consequently could not, nor durst not, impose upon us, nor tell us, that the Holy Apostles did practice so and so, unless they truly did so practice, be to

be relyed on.

Seventhly, The Author of the Letter, cries Popery upon us, for wishing and endeavouring to be Primitive: But Mr. Lesley very well knows, that the Papifts hold, that the Words of Institution being pronounced upon the Elements by the Priest, is a full Consecration of them. It is then very evident, That all who think as the Primitive Fathers did, that the Consecration is not Full, Perfect, Compleat, and Energetical, before GOD the FATHER is humbly prayed to, to fend down the HOLY GHOST (the chief Minister of the SON'S Kingdom) upon the Sacred Symbols; and that he is prefum'd so to have destended, are so far from Symbolizing with Popery, that they are under the Anathema or Curse of the Church of Rome, for differing from her, in this Matter: And likewife for not Offering the Holy Eucharist after such presumed Descent of the HOLY GHOST, as the Body of CHRIST, which was born of the Virgin Mary, for she doth not Offer, until she believes there is a real substantial Conversion of the Elements into that very Body and Blood, which they unprimitively, and erroneously, pretend to be done by Transubstantiation. Therefore the Author of the Letter, is very unjust to us, to imagine we are introducing that abomina[19]

ble Doctrine of Transubstantiation, and to Mr. Lesley, in making him draw such an Undue Conclusion, from Premises which are opposite to it.

Eighthly. He is very unjust to Mr. Lesley. in making him write angrily against other Alterations, without faying what, or giving any reason why. He makes him Angry at Prayers for, and Commemoration of the Dead, which I cannot easily believe Mr. Lesley can be; for a Man of his Learning must needs know, that they are fo Primitive, as to fall not only within the Æra of Illumination, but also the Fathers of that Æra, who were themselves Illuminated, did fay, they were from the Beginning: And by the fecond Golden Rule abovementioned, we ought to believe them fo, for we cannot fay when elfe they began. And the Primo-Primitive Fathers did think, that all who died with the Sign of Faith, and in the Peace of the Church, are as certainly a Part of CHRIST'S Body, as we are who are alive; and have as good a Right, confequently to the Prayers of their Brethren, as when they were living; for they are our Brethren still. And they founded these Prayers upon the Doctrine of a Middle State, and did not believe that any one, meer Man either did, or can, enter into the Highest Heavens, or into the proper beatifick Vision of God, until after the Resurrection: For CHRIST's Soul; as Man, went only to the Middle State, to Hades during the lying of his Body in the Grave, and did not Ascend into Heaven till after

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after his Resurrection. And therefore we must follow his Steps, by whose Stripes we are healed: And it was the Abominable Hereticks, the Gnosticks, who first afferted, that the Souls of Men could get into Heaven immediately upon Death. And they contrived this Do-Arine purposely to defeat that Great Article of the Christian Faith, the Resurrection of the Body, which they denyed. And this Doctrine of a Middle State, upon which Prayers for, and Commemorations of the Dead, are founded; is so far from Popery, that it doth effectually Defeat their more lately invented Will-Worship of Praying to the Dead. For they maintain that the Saints departed, being in the Beatifick Vision, see all things every where in GOD; and therefore they know who Prays to them. Now if it is certain, and certain it is, that neither Adam, Enoch, Elias, nor even the Bleffed Virgin, nor none of the Posterity of Adam, are to be admitted into the Beatifick Vision, till after the Resurrection, Then the Reafon the Papists give for Praying to the Dead ceaseth, and it also defeats several other of their Tenets, in which they differ from us. And it were very strange if People could see GOD without perfect Purity, and therefore if there is not a Middle State for such as have begun their Repentance here, but have not finished it, by getting rid of their Evil Habits, in which they may go on to Perfection, this would fend many Thousands to Misery, which yet it were hard to think should not sooner

or later be very Happy. And it would be a great Discouragement from attempting Repentance, because if it be begun never so Heartily and Sincerely, yet if the Penitent do not live to finish it, it is all lost, and he can fare no better than they who never did Repent. This is hard, and dangerous and an unprimitive Doctrine, and yet it must be so, if there is no Middle State in which begun Repentance may be Finished; and farther Purity attained. And while this Purity is not attained, they who are gone need, and are the better for the Prayers of the Living, as the early Fathers believed and Practiced. In Acts, ii. 34. tis said by St. Peter, David is not Ascended into the Heavens, tho' he had been many years Dead: And St. Paul Prayed for One fiphorus after he was Dead; 2 Tim. i. 18. The Fathers believed that he did; and it is impoffible to prove that Onesiphorus was not Dead; which ought to be done if we dispute the thing.

FARTHER, since the Holy Eucharist is a Commemorative substituted Sacrifice, to be offered to GOD the FATHER in Union with the One Great Sacrifice, and since that one Great Sacrifice was offered for all Mankind Living and Departed; the substituted Commemorative Sacrifice must be as Extensive and include as many as the one Great Sacrifice, else it must be shewed and proved that it doth not, which if it be impossible to shew or prove (as I think it is) then the substituted

stituted Commemorative Sacrifice must include all Mankind Living and Departed. And this Mr. Lesley who owns the Holy Eucharist to be a Proper Sacrifice will not deny: Therefore this Author is inveterate against him, in making him go against the necessary Consequences of what himself Maintains.

WE lament the throwing these Primitive Prayers out of our present Liturgy, which were, with so much judgment retained in Edward VI. First Liturgy; and that when the Bishops, at the Restaration, became sensible of that Defect, and added a Commemorative Paragraph at the End of the Prayer for the whole State of Christ's Church, they did not throw out these Restraining Words, Militant bere on Earth, which were added by Bucer to banish all Communion with the Saints Departed; because these Restraining Words are Inconsistent with the Commemorative Paragraph.

WE also are sorry Bucer should have introduced the Ten Commandments into the Alter Service; for they never were in a Christian Liturgy before: And it is impossible, bona side, to pray to GOD to keep a Law, which yet it were sinful to observe; and no doubt his Reason for putting them there, was for the sake of the Fourth Command, and the Response of it, because he there got the Sabbatarian Doctrine Established in our Liturgy, tho its no Doctrine of the Church of England, nor of the Primitive Church: Besides many Learned Men are of Opinion, that the Jew-

ish Sabbath was not the same Day on which GOD Rested from the Creation; and that we now, in keeping the First Day of the Week for the LORD'S Day, do keep that First Day of Rest.

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Laftly, The Author of the Letter makes Mr. LESLEY speak odly about Schism, and take it for granted, that it is better to be in Communion with those who are Defective in their Administrations, and Symbolize with Popery in some unprimitive Things, than with those who following the Rule of our Reformation, endeavour to revive the Primitive, Essential Usages, which is making him say that Calvin and Bucer are more Valuable Fathers, and rather to be imitated by us, than the early Fathers who were Illuminated; but Mr. Lefley furely will prefer being in Communion with the Catholick Church, especially of the first Centurys, and will prefer 1500 Years Prescriptions, to being in Communion with Calvin or Bucer and not 200 Years Prescription, for he knows well, that whatfoever is New in Christianity, which he has fo well Defended, must be wrong, and nothing can be called Old which did not begin till 1500 Years after Christ, nor Indeed which was not from the Beginning; and therefore he must believe those the Schifmaticks, who separate from the Primitive Catholick Church, and not those who separate from the Modern Institutions of Geneva. And therefore this Author must be some very Unprimitive Schismatical Body, who means to blaft

blaff the Reputation of Mr. Lefley; And, by the way; he makes Mr. Lefley lay the fending of Children to be Bred in Popish Seminaries, to the Charge of those who are for Restoring Primitive Essential Usager whereas we have no such One of our Communion: Indeed there is a certain Person who proves to be of Mr. Lefley's Acquaintance, which, it feems this Author has found out, who has unwarily, I hope, committed that blunder, but we are not Chargeable with it, for he never was of our Communion. He also makes Mr. Lefley fear we are all running into Popery, so far from it, that very lately there were two Young Gentlemen just ready to be received by the Papists, who took a dislike to the Church of England, for not being Primitive enough, but when they found some who desire to revive Primitive Usages, they stopt short and joyned us.

ITHINK by what I have faid, I have bid fair to prove, that Mr. Lesley is not the Author of the Printed Letter, which is handed about in his Name, and that therefore it is written by some body who owes him a spite, and who has a mind to expose him, as Unprimitive, and as Inconsistent with himself. He is not here to justify himself, and therefore I have taken upon me to do it for him. It is a common Artifice of the Jesuits, to Personate People of Note, when they have a mind to fow Sedition amongst them who differ from them. And there are others also amongst us, who tho' they pretend to have a great Aversion to Popery, yet have Learned this Politick from them, and put it in Practice. Thus the Author of the Letter thinks to Divide Mr. Lefley from his Friends, and rather than fail of effectuating this, he makes him fall out with himself, but I shall trouble you no farther at Sir present, being

Jan. 1717-8.

Yours, &c.

